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Nice Turkey,
a fat chicken,
a fine ham,
Fresh sweet bacon,
New fresh pickles,
The finest trout,
Extra good olives,
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send your order to

Opitz Market

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FIVE MEN TO TELL WHY THEY ARE SINGLE

Y. M. C. A. Forum Plans Interesting Meeting for Saturday Night.

Instead of the usual Forum debate at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening five unmarried members will be called upon to arise, and in front of the entire Forum assembly, give good and sufficient reasons why they are not married. The victims selected are: Davis, Hodge, Browder, Lehman and Stewart.

President J. N. Field, of Redlands university, will give an educational talk to the Forum as a part of the Saturday evening program and S. M. Thompson will tell how he happened to be born in Wyoming.

Today is election day at the Y. M. C. A. The voting is for the new members of the board of directors.

The committee in charge of the grammar school athletic league has called a meeting of the superintendent of the schools, the principals and the teachers for Saturday afternoon to discuss the plans for a general meeting to be held next week.

The high school girls will play the Agricultural college girls and the high school boys the Military Institute at the Y. M. C. A. gym Saturday evening.

J. J. Ormsbee has called a meeting of the Laysan's movement committee to meet at the association building, to night.

STREET OPENING DISCUSSED.
George Look, Zach White and O. H. Baum met with Mayor Sweeney this morning to discuss the opening of West San Antonio street.

Why Does Not The Stomach Digest Itself?
An Unsolved Problem, Which Has Puzzled Physicians of All Schools.

A Trial Package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Sent Free.

There seems to be no logical reason why the stomach should not digest itself when we consider the fact that it secretes digestive fluids and acids which are powerful enough to disintegrate and digest meats, eggs, fruits, cereals, vegetables and other forms of food taken into it.

In animals which were killed while in full digestion the stomach has undergone complete self-digestion after death, when the body was kept warm; and in human beings who have died suddenly, while digestion was going on, it was found at the autopsy that not only had the stomach been digested, but also the liver, pancreas, spleen, and portions of the intestines.

The question naturally presents itself, "What protects the stomach from self-digestion during life?" Dr. Hunter declared that the "principle of life" in living things protected this organ from being digested by its own fluids, but Dr. Barnard successfully demonstrated that the hind legs of a monkey, when introduced through a fistula or artificial opening into the stomach of a dog, undergoes complete digestion, and Dr. Pavlov, through similar experiment, found that the same was true of rabbit's ears.

While the normal stomach is immune from self-digestion, there are many cases on record, however, in which a long-standing gastritis, and perverted digestion, has completely digested or eaten away the mucous membrane lining of the stomach, and in some instances has engendered gastric ulcer, which ate its way clear through the stomach wall, and caused a fatal peritonitis.

In all cases of perverted function of the stomach, which manifests itself by the numerous well known symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act as a corrective, restoring it to a normal condition, turning up the secretory glands, as well as the lacteal glands, which absorb the food, and at the same time assisting the stomach in the process of digestion, and preventing all possibility of such conditions arising as will cause perverted function, gastritis, gastric ulcer, or the eating away of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are exceedingly powerful digestives, a single grain being sufficient to digest 300 grains of food, including meats, vegetables, cereals, etc. They digest all bulky and starchy foods equally well. Whenever the stomach is in a weakened condition, and so lacking in tone, that it furnishes an insufficient amount of gastric juice, such symptoms as heartburn, biliousness, headache, belching of gas and sour eructations are sure to appear and make one feel generally miserable.

Such symptoms, can, however, be overcome and done away with at once. Simply take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and forget all about your digestive troubles. They do their work promptly and thoroughly, every particle of food being completely digested, and fermentation, decomposition, and flatulence, and heaviness in stomach after eating, relieved and cured. Purchase a box from your druggist today, price 50 cents. Also send us your name and address for free sample. Address P. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

PRESENT SENDS IN SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON CONSERVATION

(Continued From Page One.)

common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations. Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain government control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and phosphate, and in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of land along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the points of its use, known as "water power" sites.

Power Site Withdrawals.
Investigations into sections of public land laws and prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as have been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation, and the temporary withholding of power sites.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 percent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of precious metals and purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership under conditions offering, on one hand, sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development with restrictive conditions and on the other hand, which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products.

Wants Withdrawals Validated.
The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope, that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions.

Unfortunately congress has not thus far fully acted on recommendations of the executive and the question as to what the executive is to do, is, under the circumstances, full of difficulties. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by a statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and president and to authorize the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

Land Classifications.
One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of the confusion, fraud and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

I am now proposing to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained in a certain part of the public lands. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizers, this will be a product which will probably attract the greed of monopolies.

Valuable Power Sites.
With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public question is presented.

There are valuable water power sites through all public land states. Opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from federal government to territorial governments as they become states, includes water power in rivers except that owned by riparian proprietors.

I do not think it necessary to go into a discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted, owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of that power. I can not conceive how the public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines.

Under these conditions, if the government owns the adjacent lands—indeed, if the government is the riparian owner—it may control the use of water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of land necessary in the creation and utilization of water power.

Wants Against Monopolies.
Development in electrical appliances for the conversion of water power into

electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future power of water flowing in the streams to a large extent will take the place of mineral fuels.

In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership, and all the water power under private ownership shall be in the hands of the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons for the investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding 50 years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental and with some equitable provision for fixing terms and renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a few monopolies, and at the same time, government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

Conservation of Soil.
"In considering the conservation of natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil. It is incumbent upon the government to foster, by all available means, the resources of the country, and to produce the food of the people. To this end conservation of the soils should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal.

Their products power should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp lands, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hill-side soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed, grain and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture, but it ought not to escape public attention that the state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture (as for instance, in the drainage of swamps lands), has been the best treatment of soils in the manner above indicated.

Progress of Dry Farming.
The act by which, in semi-arid parts of the public domain, the area of the somewhat has been enlarged from 59 to 320 acres, has resulted most beneficially in the extension of dry farming and the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character of the soil, of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain, which by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and reclamation may be made much more fruitful and productive than the lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds.

Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the public domain by the passage of the reclamation act. The purpose of the reclamation act is to create a fund to be used to store and furnish necessary water and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested, and to direct the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ to construct the works.

Reclamation Money Needed.
No one can visit the far west and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 20 projects have been undertaken and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of the lack of water or for other reasons, but the work which has been done has been well done and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One difficulty which has arisen is the fact that the projects, in view of the available funds, have been few and the funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; and in many instances have taken up the land within the projects, and in many instances the projects have been completed. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressing condition.

Urges Bond Issue.
I urge that the nation ought to afford means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste, or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding \$20,000,000 of bonds from time to time as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of projects already begun and the proper extension of the bonds running 10 years or more, to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run 10 years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act proposing their relief for settlers on these projects.

Timber Lands.
Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain

AMERICA leads the World pre-eminently in the superiority and skill of her dentists

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

has been prepared by an American dentist since 1866. It cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

not included in national forests because of the location of their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes. It is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands that the acts of June, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for disposition of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral lands laws.

Wants Ballinger Upheld.
What I have said is really an epitome of recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of public domain in its present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of congress.

I earnestly recommend that all suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes and especially, that withdrawals already made shall be validated so far as necessary, and that the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

Forest Reserves.
The forest reserves of the United States, some 150,000,000 acres in extent, are under control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated.

The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests in order that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Reforestation.
It has been proposed and a bill for the purpose passed the lower house in the last congress that the national government appropriate a certain amount each year out of the receipts from the forestry business of the government to institute reforestation at the sources of certain navigable streams to be selected by the geological survey with a view to determining the practicability of reforestation and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each year for this purpose, for a period of five or ten years would be the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

Upwards of 400,000,000 acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership but only three per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of forests. The part played by forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the conservation of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that only had great flourishing forests, goes without saying.

The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of forests which they own, is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests on the one hand, or that the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the federal government.

Inland Waterways.
I come now to improvement of inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the entire west and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need for the improvement of our land waterways.

The Mississippi river with the Missouri on its left bank and the Ohio on the right, would seem to offer a great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved, they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the heavy already heavy commodities is a matter of conjecture.

No enterprise ought to be undertaken, the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for improvement of a waterway has been developed, cost definitely estimated, and traffic, which it will accommodate is reasonably probable, I think it is the duty of congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

Dams for Ohio River.
One project, which answers the description I have given, is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 24. The remaining cost is known to be \$23,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable

Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

After Supper Sale No. 61

This Year We Intend to Break All Records for Value Giving

It's remarkable the immense popularity these Saturday night sales have attained. Beginning a little over a year ago, in a small way, the crowds have increased each week, until every Saturday night finds our aisles filled to overflowing with seekers after good bargains. And they find them here too—the genuine kinds. You should not fail to get your share, for in every item there's a saving. Come tomorrow night—see for yourself.

Women's Shoes \$1.39 Manufacturer's samples of women's shoes made to sell for \$2.75 to \$3.00. Sizes 3, 3 1/2 and 4. After Supper Sale, 7 to 9 o'clock— \$1.39 a Pair	All Silk Ribbons 19c Pure silk Ribbons in plain and fancy styles, from 4 to 6 inches wide. Regular values to 50c; After Supper Special, 7 to 9 o'clock— 19c a Yard (Limit 5 yards to each customer)	Kitchen Aprons 14c Full size gingham kitchen aprons, of extra quality. Regular 25c values on sale in the basement in our After Supper Sale, 7 to 9 o'clock. 14c Each (Limit 3 to each customer)
Women's Hose 23c The remaining sample pairs of Onyx hosiery, about 200 dozen pairs, of the 40c to 65c values, in our After Supper Sale, 7 to 9 o'clock— 23c a Pair (Limit 3 pairs to each customer)	Colgate's Dental Powder 15c The best tooth cleanser and preservative made. We offer the genuine Colgate's Dental Powder, 25c value, After Supper Sale, 7 to 9 o'clock— 15c a Box (Limit 1 to each customer)	

All Day Saturday Sale Kuppenheimer Suits for Men

No greater bargain has ever been offered than this splendid lot of Men's Suits. "The House of Kuppenheimer" sold us their entire surplus stock of high-class, hand-tailored winter suits at a very low price. We, in turn, offer them in a like manner to you.

Lot A.—Men's Suits worth \$27.50 to \$40.00	\$18.50
Lot B.—Men's Suits worth \$22.50 to \$27.50	\$13.50
Lot C.—Men's Suits worth \$15.00 to \$22.50	\$9.50

The Popular DRY GOODS CO., INC.

Information that it can be constructed economically in 12 years.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way in the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet and from St. Louis to Cairo to a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present congress, in the river and harbor bill make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements. As these improvements are being made and traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of nine feet everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity shall arise out of the traffic, which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

River Traffic and Rates.
I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by five means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheaper rates at one end or the other of the stream.

It also appears in Europe that the depth of the non-tidal streams is rarely more than six feet and never more than 10.

But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which railroads charge and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission.

For this reason, I hope that this congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

Urges Passage of Measures.
For reasons which it is not necessary here to enter into, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation.

I earnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up promptly and disposed of promptly, that without awaiting the investigation that has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

AMUSEMENTS

CRAWFORD TONIGHT.

Hoyt's farce comedy, "The Honey-moon," is proving to be the big laughing hit of the season, at the Crawford, and for a matinee it is without doubt the greatest hit that the company has put on, as it is full of good, clean fun, and will be a great hit for the children, as there is a laugh every minute.

A SNAKE DANCE.

Real rattlers, singing their song of death, is the novel stage setting for Serpentina's reptile dance at the Ma-

jestic this week. Gliding from behind a curtain in the background, Serpentina does a writhing, winding dance to creepy oriental music. One by one she takes her serpent pets from their baskets until she has bracelets and necklaces of living, squirming snakes. Dancing to the right of the stage she lifts a whirling, wriggling rattler from the basket and quickly places him on the floor in the center of the stage. The reptile dance then begins. The woman glides gracefully in a constantly narrowing circle around the hissing, rattling snake until she is standing directly over it, when she kneels and caresses the reptile with her cheek. In the spotlight, the dance is uncanny and one is glad when she snatches the serpent from the floor, returns it to the basket, and disappears from the stage through the curtain, the snakes on her wrists and neck moving in harmony with her reptilian motions.

Serpentina is the headliner at the Majestic, the sketch being "He Who Laughs Last." Musical numbers are interspersed between the motion pictures.

GRAND BENEFIT PRODUCTION.
There will be given by officers and members of Company K, Fourth Regiment, N. G. T., Saturday and Sunday nights, January 15 and 16, Sunday matinee, "The Colonel's Wives," a military comedy drama, in four acts. Fancy drills and specialties between the acts will be given. Fifty people will appear in this play absolutely the grandest amateur theatrical ever presented in El Paso is.

Several testified as to Holman's good character. It is charged that the defendants brought Chinese from Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, to the United States.

He said he warned Jim Lee, a local Chinaman, from using Chinese fishing crews.

Get the home dressed poultry, all drawn, for the Sunday dinner, at Ardoin's.

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promised. Popular prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00, will prevail. Buy tickets and get your money's worth in amusement and at the same time help finish and furnish the army, is the advice of the militia boys to their friends. "In Times of Peace Prepare for War," is an American motto that appeals to every true American, "So get in and help prepare a home for Company K," the boys urge. Popular prices, 15 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00, will prevail.

Some markets are short of meats but not Ardoin's. They have all kinds of tender fresh meats at the lowest prices.

IMMIGRATION MAN DENIES COMPLICITY IN SMUGGLING

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 14.—E. B. Holman, a suspended immigration inspector here, took the stand today in his own defense at the trial of 77 persons charged with smuggling Chinese, in the federal court.

Holman entered a general denial to allegations that he aided the smugglers and declared that government agent David H. Tilly's testimony was in error.

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For Lame Back

Weak Kidneys, Backache, Rheumatism or Lumbago it is absolutely essential, in order to obtain satisfactory results, that you take a reliable preparation that acts directly on the Kidneys. Many persons trust to luck for a cure. No remedy will be found more satisfactory than

Pineules

Delays are dangerous. There is no more common complaint than Kidney complaint. Nature always gives due warning and failure to heed same may result in Diabetes, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, or some other serious affection of the Kidneys. Pineules are readily and naturally absorbed and assimilated by the stomach, driving out the poison due to disordered conditions of the Kidneys or Bladder. They purify the blood and invigorate the entire system. The first dose will convince you that Pineules will do all we claim for them. Get a bottle TO-DAY.

Pineules are put up in two sizes; \$1.00 and 50 cents. The dollar size contains 14 times as much as the 50 cent size.

JOHN W. KENNEDY & CO. Chicago, U. S. A.
Sold by Knoblauch Drug Company.